

Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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ALBERT EYRICH, Bookseller and Stationer, 133 CANAL STREET, New Orleans, La.

HOW WE CAME TOGETHER.

BY WM. C. WILKINSON.

Thorwaldsen's Lion, gray and grim, Rock in his rocky lair, Oh who would read his lily from him, Glowered out with angry glare. I mused awhile the sculptured stone, My pilgrim staff in hand; Then turned to hold my way alone, And lone, from land to land. But God had other hap in store: Even as I turned I met A manly eye ne'er seen before— I seem to see it yet!

Vanish the changeable years between, Like morning-mist on a lake, As, morning-like, that crescent scene Comes dawning swiftly back.

Again, above, that mellow noon And soft Swiss heaven doth yearn; Frowns still on us in pilgrim shoon The Lion of Lucerne.

Once more each other's hands we take, The pass-words fly betwixt; Though slack the speed that speech may make, When heart with heart is mixed.

I see the green Swiss lake asleep, And Right in her dream; We cross the lake, we climb the steep, To watch the world asleep.

The paths are many up the slope, And many of the mind; We catch the flying clue of hope, And wander where they wind.

The paths are fresh, the pastures green, In walk or talk traversed; The Apennine meadows grassy green With many a streamlet nursed;

And the fair meadows of the soul, Forever fresh with streams From the long heights of youth that roll, The Right Cult of dreams.

We speak of summits hard to gain, And, gained, still hard to keep; Of pleasure bought with glorious pain, Of tears 'twas Heaven to weep;

And of a blessed Heavenly Friend That struggled with us still, Breaking the blows else like to bend The lonely human will;

Or with some sudden vital touch, At pinch of sorest need; Lifted our little strength too much, And energized our deed.

Our talk flows on, through strain or rest, As up the steep we go; Each untired track of thought seems best In hope's prelude glow.

We loiter while the sun makes haste, But we shall yet sit down To watch the gleams of sunset chased From mountain crown to crown.

Too long, too late—the splendor went Or e'er we reached the goal; But a splendor dawned that will never be spent

The Independent.

MENTAL NUTRIMENT.

There is a never-failing law pervading nature, that whatever results are to be produced are dependent upon and proportioned to the labor, energy and wisdom expended. Every farmer recognizes this in the preparation of his land. He knows that he can only receive from it in one form what it possesses in another, and he hastens to restore, in the shape of fertilizers, the elements which he has drained from it in his last crop. So if we would obtain muscular power from the horse, or rich milk from the cow, we must feed them bountifully with nutritious food; and according to the quality and amount of the nutriment we give will be the results we receive.

All human life is governed by the same unfeeling law. Civilization is the result of the nutriment afforded to the whole receptive powers of man. His physical, mental and moral nature receives food of infinite variety, and of different degrees; hence the various developments we witness. It is strange that we are so ready to acknowledge the operation of this law, and to follow its teachings in all that is physical, and yet so slow to admit its equal potency in our mental and moral organization.

We see, for example, the man of busy cares shutting himself gradually away from social life, giving up his friends, relinquishing his reading, denying himself recreation, and devoting all the energies of his nature to the one engrossing purpose of making money. Is it any wonder if his mind shrivel, and his heart contract, and his whole manhood become small and thin? As well might we expect to raise a luxurious plant without enriching the soil, or to develop muscular power without giving food, as to produce a full, rich and generous nature without giving it the varied sustenance it craves.

There are some who not only themselves endure this mental penury, but inflict it on their families. They are so thoroughly imbued with a misceled spirit of utilitarianism as to discourage all that does not immediately tend to economy of time or money. Taste and beauty do not adorn their dwellings. Flowers, pictures and music are despised as frivolous and time-consuming. Their families are deprived of the eloquent lecture, the pleasurable concert, the interesting paper or magazine, the elevating volume, because they cannot appreciate the coin in which their cost is repaid.

EYES AND MOUTHS.

It is generally conceded belief that to these two features we must look for some indication of a man's true character. Noses shapely, or shapeless; brows low as the Greek Demeter's, or high as the dome shaped forehead of Olympian Jove himself; chins peaked, rounded or square; all go to make up certain forms, or contours—nothing more.

But to the eyes leaps the subtle undefinable thought of man. Tutor them as you will, brighten their surface with shallow smiles, or false tenderness, there will be moments when the guard is down, and the true soul of the man looks out through these windows so trebly glazed by art. It may be but a second of time, but it will be like the flash of lightning which makes visible the fearful chasm. After this revelation the man can never deceive you into a belief of the peaceful smiling life he seems to lead.

Some writer has truly said, "Other features are made for us, but we make the mouth for ourselves." Its lines never lie. The eyes are tractable to the will, save at intervals, but no amount of art or duplicity can disguise the expression of the mouth. Day by day, hour by hour, the passions and propensities of men mould the facile lines until they harden into a key to their most secret soul.

There are imperious mouths, either curved or straight, but with the signet of pride on every hard line. Sensuous mouths, with full voluptuous lips, which seem to hold the savor of animal enjoyments. Avaricious mouths, dawn together as tightly as a miser's purse strings. Weak, capricious mouths, with flexible, changing lines, which are never at rest. Sensitive mouths with a little quiver in the lips, like heart-beats, and which are never far from tears either shed or unshed. There is the vain conceited mouth with a smirk upon it, and the pitiful mouth, with its grief bent corners like the Psiche's as she watched the flight of Love.

If these two features, eyes and mouth, contradict each other, trust the last alone. The eyes are sad liars, and can be schooled to any part. We have seen them tender and dreamy, as if full of gentle memories of pleasant places, whilst the mouth was a veritable "sans merci," which seemed clamped by an iron will, and cruel heart. A noted English criminal was marked by these contradictions. In confessing his crimes in their most disgusting details, his eyes placidly smiled on, whilst the mouth, vile and brutal, was in itself a revelation, without the fearful words which issued from it.

There are certainly mouths which express nothing, but then the character is drawn in neutral tints. Others too pretty to be criticised, so rich are they in color, so graceful in lines and curves. But we have seen a perfect Cupid's bow express ill-nature and folly, and another, both large and pale, yet so eloquent of all sweetness in its expression, that we thought of Minna in the fairy tale, and almost looked to see a pear ripple as she opened her lips.

There is one fact, however, in connection with this subject upon which there can be no dissentient voice. However tastes may differ as to the shape, beauty, and even expression of human lips, we would defy a mouth as perfect as that of the Clytie to utter a tale of scandal, or a malicious insinuation, and retain its charm in the eyes of men. Like some of the illuminations in old MSS, a few graceful lines held in themselves a world of evil meaning. As time passes on, these soft lips of youth with the signet, day by day, growing more manifest, harden into the one ruling expression of the soul. Time works with a stylus, and all men can read his characters when old age has deepened them beyond change.

HOME CIRCLE.

BEAR IT LIKE A MAN.

There used to be some meaning in this advice. I propose, in this year of our Lord, 1871, that it be amended after this fashion: Bear it like a Woman.

The papers are full of accounts of men who, having failed in business, or been crossed in love, or having had their shirt bosoms ironed the wrong way, or failing to see the same number of plums in the conjugal pudding that their mothers used to put in, have fled from wives and children into the far unknown, where shirts and puddings are not.

Now when I look about me, and see the number of patient, toiling women, hoping against hope every day, and bravely struggling on, with only God and their own consciences as witness, or encouragement of their quiet heroism, I feel as though it were about time the above proverb should be expunged from books of advice.

Bear it like a man! Did you ever see a man sick? Did you ever listen to his "oh's" and "ah's" and "dear me's" at passing twinges of pain that would never have elicited a wink from a woman's eyes? Did you ever trot up and down stairs, and into my gentlemen's chamber, to bring this footstool and that pillow, and this blanket and that comforter, to be rejected as soon as brought? Did you ever pull down curtains, only to pull them up again; open doors only to close them; bring newspapers only to have them thrown down; cook messes only to have them declined—and all for a little bilious derangement, that no woman would think on mentioning?

"Bear it like a man!" Ask any dentist whose teeth he has the most trouble in filling or drawing, those of men or women? Ask any physician if he ever knew one of his sex who didn't expect to eat and drink all the same, spite of pills and potions: who didn't want every medicine sugar-coated; in short, who wasn't utterly unbearable and incapable of anything but a growl, especially if his tobacco were cut off, until he was on his legs again, when the first use he made of them was to leave the wife who had been worn out with his childish complaints, to take care of herself, while he went off with Jack Somebody. "To take a little relaxation."

I am of the same mind as the woman who, when hearing the sufferings of our Pilgrim Fathers elaborated, popped up and inquired, "What of our Pilgrim Mothers? They had to bear all this, and the Pilgrim Fathers besides." "Bear it like a man!" There have been hundreds of cases of wives whose husbands having been sent to the State-prison for a term of years, have faithfully toiled to keep their little families together, and lay up a sum of money for the graceless husband to begin life again when his term was out; and that, although the law in such cases divorced the parties. Did you ever hear of a man doing this? Not he. He would have sent his children to anybody that wouldn't bother him too often about them, and married again; or else he would have "drank to drown his trouble, poor man! For what can a fellow do when he has a bad wife, but drink, or cut his throat, or drown?"

Stay—there are exceptions to all rules. I did hear of a husband once who had a wife given to drink. Did he hang round her neck, as you would have done, your husband's, ma'am, in a similar case, and bother her about temperance, and ask her what had become of her self-respect, and what would become of her children and of him, if she kept on drinking? Not at all. He kindly filled her empty jug whenever the contents were gone, asking no questions, and went his way, allowing her to go hers. As to his motive, I dare say he had one, but there's no denying that he bore it—"like a man!"

FANNY FERN.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION.

Milwaukee Sentinel, May 3.

Article I. Niggers are not people.
Article II. Scalawags are not people.
Article III. Carpet-baggers are not people.
Article IV. Shanghaies may be people, but very misguided ones.
Article V. Butchers like Grant may have been people, but they have forfeited their right to be people by their crimes.
Article VI. Democrats are the people.
Article VII. Government belongs to

the people. When they are not in power the government has been usurped.

Article VIII. The people are down-trodden when they are not allowed to rule.

Article IX. When any portion of the people revolt because they are not allowed to rule, they shall be regarded as heroes and patriots.

Article X. It shall be deemed lawful and commendable for the people to shoot niggers, scalawags, carpet-baggers or others who are not people.

Article XI. Any laws enacted in contravention of the great principles here laid down shall be deemed unconstitutional and void.

Article XII. This constitution may be amended thirteen times, but no XIVth or XVth amendment to it shall ever be made.

By the way of commentary on Article IV., it may be remarked that shanghai are potentially regarded as people, from the fact that some fools among them have been known to turn Democrats. For a Democrat to turn shanghai is unconstitutional.

FUN AND FANCY.

"ALL SORTS."

The boy stood on the burning deck, And smoked his pipe of clay, And bet his money on the bobtail nag, When the moon am gone away.

I'm lonely since my mother died, With the murmur of the mill, So I'll peel a bag of 'taters, O, With the sword of Bunker Hill.

It is the hour, when from the bower I kissed my Molly Ann; So run Eliza, and hurry up Pomp— Or any other man.

Oh, what are the wild waves saying? I cried all the long night through; A voice replied far up the heights, A little more eider too!

The harp of nature's advent strung Is coming through the rye; Then kiss me quick and go, my honey, Said the spider to the fly.

My Willie's on the dark blue sea, With five hundred thousand more, And my days are gliding swiftly by To the old Kentucky shore.

Dumas, pere, and Monsieur V—— a celebrated Parisian wit, were sworn enemies. The Marquis de X——, an intimate friend of both, invited the rivals to dinner; but V—— refused to come unless Dumas would promise to speak only once during the dinner. The Marquis informed Dumas of this ridiculous proposal; but to his surprise, the novelist accepted it. During the meal V—— distinguished himself patently by a rolling fire of wit. "Every one remarked Dumas's silence. At dessert V—— helped himself several times to cakes, every time the plate was passed taking two or three. A lady seated next to him passed the cakes once more, when V—— excused himself saying: "No madame, I have eaten almost as many as Samson killed Philistines." "Yes," said said Dumas, "and with the same weapon." That was enough. V—— left the table.

At Oxford, some twenty years ago, a tutor in one of the colleges limped in his walk. Stopping one day last summer at a railroad station, he was accosted by a well known politician who recognized him, and asked him if he was not the chaplain at the college at such a time, naming the year. The doctor replied that he was. "I was there," said the interrogator, "and I knew you by your limp." "Well," said the doctor, "it seems that my limping made a deeper impression on you than my preaching." "Ah, doctor," was the reply, with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his walk, rather than by his conversation."

The other day the front door of the New York Tribune office had to be closed for some purpose. So Mr. Greeley wrote on a piece of paper, "Entrance on Spruce street," and sent it down to the man who does the painting of the bulletins, to be copied. The man studied over Greeley's horrible writing all the forenoon, and finally, in despair, wrote, "Editors on a spree," and posted it up.

The Waterbury American says: "It has always been a mystery to us where all Smiths came from; but while visiting in a neighboring city the matter was satisfactorily explained by the appearance of a large sign over the door of a factory with the announcement that this was the 'Smith Manufacturing Company.'"

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THURSDAY MAY 25, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Our readers will be glad to learn and we are proud to announce that we have secured the services of J. Sella Martin, Esq., upon terms which gives the LOUISIANIAN the exclusive use of his powerful pen.

EYES TO THE RIGHT.

Our emancipation and enfranchisement came with such suddenness and produced such surprise that we were ready to accept all events as providential and to recognize anybody as a friend. The colored people would not go back on themselves and the carpet baggers dared not. It is true that the very first campaign proved that it was a white man's office and a black man's vote which were most earnestly sought after; and that the seeking was nearly all on one side, nor can we say that the aspect of affairs has changed much. The belief still is, that the negro has the most to lose in case of our party's defeat, and the belief is so often expressed that we recur to it to say in reply; the blackman belongs to this soil.

He has mastered the secrets of cotton and sugar production; he defies the diseases peculiar to this region, and he supplies the numbers necessary to the success of any political organization. Did the occasion present itself the democrats would solicit his vote with more avidity than the republicans have ever exhibited, and the colored man is neither ignorant of, nor indifferent to this. The franchise of the negro ought neither to be dangled as a doll in the lap of an over-confident girl, nor spurned with the carelessness of a petulant boy. The negro is to be weighed in the same balance with other men, and his value is to be measured by the same standard.

A good republican has no reason to distrust us as a people, a bad one has no claims upon us. All that has been won, has been won by the republican party—has been won under the colors of Africa in the main, and it would prove as treacherous as it will be disastrous, to change these colors. Yet there are objects for which we set out, and ends still unattained which calls for the most careful review, and the most vigilant and earnest pursuit. Let both elements of our party, unite in firmness and devotion to secure them.

It is still true as in the olden time that the doors of the house of God are shut in our face, except upon the condition that some inap of proscription shall open them, and colonize us in the gallery of the church. Our wives and daughters are still denied the elevating assistance of the concert room and the lecture hall, unless they take seats in some proscribed box, while their white Irish servants sit on the audience floor—and this against the law and with the sanction of republicans. There is still a significant scarcity of our white friends in those haunts which proscription has almost entirely devoted to us, except upon the eve of conventions or elections.

But as significant as these things may be in one direction, they have their especial uses in another. They assist in pointing out to the colored people the white men in our party who have fulfilled the two first conditions of true fellowship; those of "meeting always on a level" and of "always parting on the square." We know and honor, every such white man in our midst—their names are precious to us and their labors are appreciated.

James T. Rapier, Esq., of Alabama, the late colored candidate for Secretary of State there, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue. He is an able and worthy man, and this appointment proves that the President of the United States

A CURIOUS MISTAKE.

We clip the following, which is the only part of a communication published in the *Shreveport South-Western*, of May 19th, that concerns the manager of this journal:

"At the last session of the legislature in the party canvasses, overtures were made by Warmoth to the Democratic party which had for their object to consolidate the white men of the two parties in one unbroken front against the negroes. He was to be accepted as the leader of this party, and the nominee for Governor, and our young hero, Wilbur Blackman, he proposed, should be nominated on that ticket for Lieutenant Governor. Warmoth proposed to elect himself, and to secure the Democrats a majority in the legislature by using, fraudulently, the infamous election law, and he then was to go to the United States Senate leaving Mr. Blackman the Democratic Governor. This was the specimen plan urged by the conspirators of both parties. But Mr. Blackman was not the woodcock to be caught with such springs. He immediately discerned that Warmoth's object was to commit the two parties to uncompromising hostility, and then to choose as his own, that which proved the stronger; and he, for one, indignantly refused to play the role assigned him. Warmoth, failing in this, has changed his tactics, and he now proposes to 'Out-Herod Herod.' Last winter he and Pinchback were at dagger's points. Lately, we see that the latter gentleman dined at the Governor's with Sherman, and made a speech. Harper and Antoine are on the last board of Supervisors of the Charity Hospital. They were not on the original board, nor could they have obtained the appointment then under any circumstances, for at that time the kissing went by favor in another direction. These straws show upon what side Mr. Warmoth sails. We know him to be too shrewd and unscrupulous to be trifled with—we know him too knavish to observe any obligation, and it is forced upon us by the ignominious failure of our last platform, to meet him as we should always have met him with the steel glove of Saxon will—with the boldest and best argument of Saxon blood."

OLD MAN.

COMMENTS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

However much or little truth there may be in regard to the alleged overtures of parties during the last session of the Legislature, we are happy to say it does not concern Senator Pinchback, since the article quoted says that he was at that time at dagger's points with Governor Warmoth; but what we do object to is, that there should be an ostentatious parade of the old proslavery assumption that a man like Senator Pinchback, who has fought his way unaided, and in the face of every conceivable obstacle to a commanding position, needs the alliance of any single white man to realize his aspirations for the future.

The colored vote of the republican party in this State is at least tenfold as great as the vote cast by white republicans; and as Senator Pinchback has left no act on record but such as will challenge the admiration and secure the support of his race for any office for which he may be nominated, he repudiates the insinuation, and he will brand as a falsehood the accusation, that he is not perfectly able to stand alone in any attitude he may assume as a representative of his race.

Whatever may be the plans of Governor Warmoth with reference to Senator Pinchback's co-operation with him, he has a right to cherish them, and if Senator Pinchback approves them he has a right to do so. But it seems at once gratuitous and impudent on the part of Senator Pinchback's political enemies to weld him and Governor Warmoth into one target for assault.

Governor Warmoth has proved himself courageous enough and sufficiently able to fight his own battles, and Senator Pinchback is just as well qualified to fight his; so that if there be grounds of enmity against the latter gentleman he is neither hard to find nor reluctant to hear the challenge to combat. But gentlemen, fight him alone! If it is necessary to know at this time what Senator Pinchback wants in the next division of offices, he has no hesitation in stating that he wants whatever the people may give him. If it will gratify any one to know in whose company he expects to get whatever is to be had, his simple answer is: In the company of good republicans and in the ranks of the regular republican party, and no other. And as for the rest he reserves to himself the right to seek what he wants in dependence upon his own merits and upon the confidence of the race he represents.

As to the charge that Senator Antoine "was not on the original Board, nor could (he) have obtained the appointment, then, under any circumstances," we have to say in correction, that Senator Antoine was on the original Board, and that therefore the insinuation that he is on the new Board as a reward for his supposed change of alliance, is as untrue as it is unjust to this pure minded and disinterested laborer for his people.

Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati, is said to be the most accurate scholar among colored public men.

TIMIDITY.

One of the peculiarities of slavery was a determination to unite all interests in its own support. Its defenders sought shelter under the mosaic dispensation, and dragged at once the silence of the Savior and the utterances of the apostles to their assistance. Under this state of things it is not to be wondered at that they were almost always successful in the attempt to create a breach between free colored people and the slaves. What the free people regarded in themselves as contemptuous feelings for the slave was nothing more than a sense of helplessness on their own part: they were but the fringe of a well woven system and merely dangled in their precarious positions, as its accidental surroundings.

These free people have not only brought their old ideas into the new era by idly boasting of their having been free before the war, but they furnish a painful illustration of the degrading influences of oppression by the distinctions they keep up in serving the customers of their various callings.

The statement would scarcely be believed outside of America, that a barber will refuse to wait on a State senator for no other reason than that the State senator is colored. Neither would it be credited that colored State senators will, for mere policy's sake grant social recognition to such barbers. But the evil goes deeper still and strikes a more dangerous blow at the interests of our race; these barbers and all who depend upon white natives for patronage, in effect repudiate their own manhood by refusing even to vote, for fear they will alienate a proslavery customer.

There are colored men among us who in their professions, have had the opportunity of learning more, through their widespread patronage, than any one of their customers knows, and who could turn what they do know to better account than one half of the white men they serve, who nevertheless truckle to the vile prejudices and sanction the wicked proscription which they themselves denounce in theaters and churches. Is it not a painful evidence of our degradation that the diabolical spirit which has been driven from white barbers should find refuge in barber shops, kept by negroes, and influence the action at the polls of negro cotton samplers?

We have the numbers, if we only possessed the courage to command both the respect and patronage of all who need our services in any capacity. It was sworn by many a white man that he would not recognize negro votes; yet he has not only since recognized their validity but taken his seat in the Senate upon their authorization. No negro, it was said by them should ever hold office, and yet every day Governor Dunn and Administrator Lewis are importuned for a place, to be given to some white man who ten years ago would have swapped his mother to get a slave. Let us drop our timidity brethren and then it will be easy to exchange a barber shop for a bigger place of business.

THE SPIRIT OF CONTENTION.

When controversy is honestly employed as the means of ascertaining the truthfulness of any assumed position, its agencies of illustration, proof, conclusion and inference, may, in the hands of a master show good intellectual training or the possession of great natural abilities. But when it takes the form of a spirit of mere contention it is harmful to the controversialist and to his hearers as well. It requires the existence of a very cultivated, or else a very rude state of society to produce persons able enough, or thoughtful enough to argue for mere arguments sake. Addison, Steele and Swift in England were allowed the license of displaying their knowledge to people who could appreciate the display, and perhaps profit by it; but had Washington, Jefferson and Madison abandoned earnestness for contention, and attempted to display their knowledge instead of using it as in a case of life and death, they would never have given us the perfect system of republicanism we possess.

The pertinence of these remarks will be appreciated by those among our people who think more of their reputations as smart men than they do of helping to make other members of our race smart; or still better, they will be understood by those who are sometimes compelled to listen to those who think nobody smart enough for them to listen to.

If any among us have education the whole race needs the advantage of it; if great abilities are possessed by any, they ought to be accompanied by the common sense necessary to make them useful to us. But, if unfortunately, our progress should be encumbered, and society should be afflicted, by the noisiness of those who think that the little they know is more important than the great deal they have to learn, it ought to be shown by our contempt for such displays of "pretension," "contention" and "distension" that we are

more anxious for the advancement of our whole race than we are solicitous about the wounded vanity of any individual member of it, and then squelch him by shunning his society. When colored men who have time to devote to study, learn to think accurately, speak correctly, and adopt the habit of listening, and quit the habit of merely talking, it will not be long before the confusion of ideas which springs from useless controversy will subside, and the clearness which attends earnest thought will manifest itself in all that concerns our political, social and intellectual advancement. What we propose is not difficult of achievement. Let no man lead off on a subject he does not understand, or if he begins, let him gracefully yield the leadership to any one who proves himself to understand it better. Let a man honestly acknowledge he is beat when he is conscious of having a master in the controversy, and courteously join with those who recognize the mastery obtained over him: such an one will realize that he has won a victory in his defeat. All men recognize the beauty of the peacock's feathers, but they also join in condemnation of his feet; and it takes but one glance, to reduce admiration for a mere pretender, who spreads the feathers of his egotistical recklessness, to contempt for his controversial discomfiture, because of the ugliness of his intellectual understandings.

AFFAIRS AMONG OUR PEOPLE.

Richard Theodore Greener, the first full graduate of our race from Harvard University, is teaching the classics in the INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH in Philadelphia. Though a young man Mr. Greener has made his mark as a speaker and writer. He is brilliant as an orator, and accurate as a scholar. Having a sympathy for his race, which was nursed and developed in the atmosphere which has been purified by the unselfish labors and the wonderful talents of Wendell Phillips, and being associated in the Institute with by far the most gifted and accomplished woman of our race, Miss Fanny Jackson, he can but be of great service to our people in Philadelphia.

It would seem that the city of Washington continues to move on, as to colored people's interests, upon the same dead level of subordination to mere officialism. Destitute of manufactures, shipping, or enterprising capital, Washington is the place of all others on the continent to take the stiffening of manhood out of the young men who are enticed there in search of easy places, for which places they have to wait till the spirit of enterprise is crushed out of them; and when they at last secure them they find they have secured the place of a servant rather than that of an honored employee.

Rev. Richard DeBaptist, of Chicago, seems to be a commendable exception to his brethren of the black cloth among our people. From his attitude on social reforms we judge that he is at once independent and pious. In these days when piety is too often synonymous with moral cowardice, and when colored ministers plead their callings as excuses for the social and political neglect of their race, except in dry sermons and exclusive privileges, it is refreshing to find such a man in such a place as Mr. DeBaptist.

We see that Rev. Wm. F. Butler has been delivering one of his characteristic lectures in Boston. Thoughtful, bold and vivacious, Mr. Butler sprung, almost from the time of his induction into the ministry to the front ranks of his profession. He has been for some years settled in New York City where he has led the van of aggressive thought in the church to which he belongs, and where he has kept a watchful eye and a guiding hand upon the various interests of our race. Mr. Butler is an honor to us.

Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper appears to have thought better of the policy of playing into the hands of Democrats by assailing colored legislators. In a recent speech she seems to have become very sweet upon the class she thought it best to attack in one of her lectures here. Mrs. Harper is a sensible woman but she fell into the hands of a queer sort in this city.

We understand that F. G. Barbadoes, the famous secretary of the colored national executive committee of Washington City, which did so much good work in looking after the interests of our people there, during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, is about to take up his residence in this State. He will be a strong accession to any community and we are pleased that he has given Louisiana the preference as to his future residence.

It is understood that Frederick Douglass, Esq., is about to visit our city. He is said to be making a tour through the South with the view of locating permanently in some Southern State.

ABOUT TOWN.

CHILDREN'S BALL.—At Geddes Hall on Monday evening last, there was a children's grand ball, in connection with the selection and crowning of the "May Queen." We found the hall well filled with beautiful, sprightly, intelligent misses, with here and there some noble matron or guardian, under whose sanctions the amusements were indulged in; and whose approving smiles betokened the gratification they enjoyed in the happiness of the little ones. Gentlemen too were there in abundance.

The Committee honored Miss Ida Malloy with the distinction of Queen; and being duly seated, she was surrounded by her maids of honor, principal of whom were Misses Wilberner Lewis, Alice Porter and Mary Hockett, whose elaborate and tasteful equipment wore an appearance almost cherubic. The other maids of honor were Misses Martha Penn, Emma Scott, Mary Genac, Victoria Nash, T. Yancy, Tilly Drummond, and Cary Sterry, who were all very tastefully attired. The crown, borne on a cushion by Miss Eliza Geddes, was placed on the fair young brow by Master Willie Penn, who appropriately addressed the sovereign elect. A suitable acknowledgment was made, and the young folks took up a line of march round the room, strewing flowers in the pathway of their beautiful "Queen."

Dancing was soon after begun, and lasted till midnight, when the company separated.

We congratulate the caterers for this entertainment, on their arrangements and on the success which attended their efforts to entertain the young ones.

A CITY SCHOOL.—In our metropolitan peregrinations two or three days ago, while passing on Gravier Street our ears were pleasantly assailed by the sounds of a familiar school song. We wanted "a hero," and we entered the building and found Mr. Arthur P. Williams, the principal of the school, instructing his class in singing. We were much gratified with the interest evinced by the young folks, and the correct time they kept to the lead of the piano under the skillful touch of the Principal. Passing to the next room, we found Miss Bannet assiduously engaged with her reading class, carefully elucidating the difficulties attendant on early efforts to read correctly, and understanding of the theme of the lesson.

We spent a few minutes in this department and then ascended the staircase to visit the other portions of the School in the first room up stairs we found Miss Henderson with her fifty scholars very uncomfortably accommodated, indeed so poorly that but for the present embarrassment of the school system we would appeal to the humanity of our School Directors to come to their rescue by improving their condition.

Passing to the next room, we found our selves face to face with Miss E. Vigers, instructing her class in geography. The unexpected appearance of a stranger, somewhat abashed one or two of the more timid. But under the kindly and reassuring management of the teacher, they soon recovered their equilibrium and went through their exercise in a creditable manner. The last room we visited was that of Miss E. Williams and here we found, as in the other classes, all order and decorum. The class had just concluded one of their exercises and were perfectly silent, although the presence of a visitor was not known.

The teachers seemed glad of our call, and paid us all the courtesy desirable. We offered our word of encouragement and sympathy in their arduous labors, and returned to the Principal's room on the eve of departure. The school roll contains 256 children, and the attendance was 240 that day. This speaks remarkably well for the school.

HALL FOURTH WARD R. R. CLUB,
New Orleans, La., May 23, 1871.

At a regular meeting of the above club, held at their hall on Tremé Street, bet Conti and St. Louis Streets, on Monday evening, May 22, 1871, the following named persons were, on motion of Senator P. B. S. Pinchback, re-elected by acclamation to serve as officers of the club for the term of six months, viz:

F. M. K. Dunn, President.
Louis Banks, 1st Vice President.
M. Karmberger, 2nd Vice President.
Louis Kenner, Treasurer.
John W. Roxborough, Secretary.
Baptiste Barrow, Serg't-at-Arms.

JOHN W. ROXBOROUGH,
Secretary.

MARRIAGE.

TUCKER—WILLIAMS.—At Christ Church on Tuesday evening May 23, by Rev. Dr. Leacock J. D. S. Tucker Esq., to Miss Eudora Williams.

A full account of the wedding party at the residence will be given in our next issue.

PERSONAL.

THE MUSCATINE, (Iowa) Weekly Tribune discourses thus pleasantly about our fellow-citizen Senator H. J. Campbell:

"AN APPARITION.—We don't know what business Col. Hugh J. Campbell has to 'enter an appearance' on our streets. When the Tribune lays out anybody's corpse, and buries it, it enjoys a certain confidence that that man has been disposed of. It isn't expected that such a man, if he has any respect for one's feelings, will go and put on pantaloons again. At least not right away. Even in our case, we should certainly wait for the obituary. It isn't often that one has the opportunity of reading his own obituary. It should never be neglected. It doesn't happen more than once or twice in any man."

Three or four weeks since we published the demise of Hugh J. Campbell, and now, "if the Court can trust herself," we have been talking with the deceased this afternoon. Our health is fair, appetite good at noon but did not over eat, no quite positive that we took no after-dinner nap, and did not hear any rattling or rattling of windows when the Colonel entered our office. Of course such an apparition led us to the inquiry of "Where are you now?" and for a few moments our thoughts were upon eternity. But the Colonel presented his case, and we pronounce that brand good wherever it came from. And ghost no ghost we were glad to see the man. Eleven years is a wide leap to place between Friends. The Colonel's whiskers are getting more and it seems to us that he carries a little more avoidpous than for merely. Otherwise the same; though he is not like the contraband Sam who said "when you see Sam, you see all their is of us."—We have called our friend "the Colonel." He is Major General of the Louisiana militia. State Senator of his adopted State; Register of the Land Office for that district. He visits Muscatine for the purpose of spending a few days with his old acquaintances.

The Colonel numbers a host of friends in this city, and he is the recipient of compliments and congratulations on every hand.

We are now going out to call upon that individual who told us that Mr. Campbell was deceased. If he hasn't the best evidence for the truth of his information; he must take it back.

J. Sella Martin, Esq., is to deliver his annual address at Straight University, New Orleans, on the 26th of June next.

The Hon. Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Education, has returned from his Northern trip, and looks as fresh as a lark. We had the pleasure of a call from him.

J. P. Ball Esq., the well known photographer from Cincinnati is in our City and we have had the pleasure of welcoming him to our Sanctum.

Hon C. C. Antoine has returned to the City for a short time. The Senator is in his usual fine health and spirits.

Senator Pinchback will deliver a lecture at Straight University, corner of Esplanade and Derbigny Streets, on Wednesday, 31st inst. The lecture will commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely. The subject,

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.
All are cordially invited to attend. Admission FREE.

COMMERCIAL.

THE LOUISIANIAN OFFICE
Wednesday Evening, May 24, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 500 bales, at steady prices for the better quality, and easier prices for the medium grades. We note our quotations accordingly, and also give the exchange figures which are for ever running types, while ours are for average lots, with outside rates for strict:

	Average	Extra
	Quality	Quality
Superior.....	94@104	104
Low Ordinary.....	114@124	124
Good Ordinary.....	134@144	144
Low Middling.....	144@154	154
Middling.....	154@164	164
Strict Middling.....	164@174	174
Good Middling.....	Nominal	Nominal

SOAPS.—Received to-day 119 bbls. The stock is quiet but firm, and the supplies are ample at 81c for common, 84c for fair, 104c for good fair, 104c@104c for fully fair, 114c for prime, 124c@114c for yellow clarified, 134c@124c for white.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 58 bbls. Demand is good. Inferior fermenting is at 15c@90c, common fermenting 25c@30c, to prime fermenting 36c@45c, choice fermenting 51c, plantation reboiled 25c@50c, as it goes, city refinery reboiled 36c@60c, golden 90c@81c per gallon.

PROTEIN.—The stock is light, the demand is firm and prices are firm. Superfine is quoted at 84c bbl.

CORNS.—Is in fair supply and good demand. 6500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 were mixed and 2200 mixed and yellow at 24c, mixed and yellow and 2500 white mixed at 24c per bushel.

ONIONS.—Is in fair supply and demand. Sacks were sold to-day, of which 800 were of white 200 St. Louis in second-hand bags, Galena at 66c, and 100 Galena at 66c per bushel.

BEANS.—Is in fair supply and demand. Sacks were sold to-day, of which 800 were of white 200 St. Louis in second-hand bags, Galena at 66c, and 100 Galena at 66c per bushel.

HAY.—Is in light supply and limited demand. 100 bales choice Western sold at 24c, quoted at 22c@23c, choice 24c@25c.

LARD.—A lot of 75 kegs pressed sold at 12c, 12c. There are quoted at 11c@114c; high 12c@124c.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

WALTHAM WATCH

BRASS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,419,200 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH
THAN ANY KIND OF
MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the owner sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfill all these requirements. I would once say, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without once requiring fresh oil at that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

1 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham

Watches have seven
Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL
THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield Rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE.

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70
We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gilt, Plated, Orde, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS AS FULL.

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Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths,
Flannels, Laces, Embroider-
ies, Gloves, Corsets, Val-
vets, Ribbons, Parasols,
Fans,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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